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Aggregate Results matching search criteria :13

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## 1 - NLCD 2001 Percent Developed Imperviousness Version 2.0

*Unique identifier : 2a8a7604-b9a0-4750-9444-26b501ac462b*

**Abstract :** The National Land Cover Database 2001 Percent Developed Imperviousness was produced through a cooperative project conducted by the Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics (MRLC) Consortium. The MRLC Consortium is a partnership of federal agencies ([www.mrlc.gov](http://www.mrlc.gov)), consisting of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), the National Park Service (NPS), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). One of the primary goals of the project is to generate a current, consistent, seamless, and accurate National Land Cover Database (NLCD) circa 2001 for the United States at medium spatial resolution. For a detailed definition and discussion on MRLC and the NLCD 2001 products, refer to Homer et al. (2003) and <http://www.mrlc.gov/mrlc2k.asp>. The NLCD 2001 was created by partitioning the U.S. into mapping zones. A total of 66 mapping zones were delineated within the conterminous U.S. based on ecoregion and geographical characteristics, edge matching features and the size requirement of Landsat mosaics. This update represents a seamless assembly of updated NLCD 2001 Percent Developed Imperviousness for all 66 MRLC mapping zones. An update to the original version was initiated when generation of NLCD 2006 data products identified some update issues in the NLCD 2001 land cover and percent developed imperviousness data products. These issues were evaluated and corrected, necessitating a reissue of NLCD 2001 data products (NLCD 2001 Version 2.0) as part of the NLCD 2006 release. Questions about the NLCD 2001 Percent Developed Imperviousness Version 2.0 can be directed to the NLCD 2001 land cover mapping team at the National Center, EROS, Sioux Falls, SD (605) 594-6151 or [mrlc@usgs.gov](mailto:mrlc@usgs.gov).

**Keywords :** *Imperviousness, GIS, U.S. Geological Survey, USGS, digital spatial data, imageryBaseMapsEarthCover, 010, United States, U.S., US*

Schema : iso19139

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## 2 - US Sites from Surface Water Interoperability Experiment

*Unique identifier : f39a3df7-35ab-42a1-be68-4af279275e54*

**Abstract :** Surface Water IE

**Keywords :** *Surface Water, United States of America*

Schema : iso19139

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## 3 - Lidar Topo-Bathymetry

*Unique identifier : b594ec11-3d1f-4a24-9f7b-db9fd6aa367f*

**Abstract :** These files were used to construct corridors estimating the extent of new coastal corridors exposed by reduced lake levels. They are included here to show the available horizontal extent of lidar-derived topo-bathymetric data and thus explicitly identify gaps and limitations of predicted corridor extents under various reduced lake level scenarios. In addition, these files provide users with a background layer that depicts the topographic variability of the submerged near-shore lake bed and terrestrial landscape. These files are 5m grid representations of the hydrographic and topographic data collected by the CHARTS system along the Lake Huron coast of MI as part of the National Coastal Mapping Program. The

5m grid representation of the data are based on the ASCII xyz files containing the hydrographic data and the topographic last return (TL) data. An example file name is "2007\_NCMP\_MI\_Huron\_47\_5mGrid.tif ." The data file names are based on the year, project, area name, box number, and product type. Data were collected from 2006 to 2008, and for multiple dates along portions of the Lake Huron, Lake St. Clair, and Lake Erie coastal zones. Where multiple date data were available, the year's data whose bathymetric coverage were most complete were used preferentially as the primary year, and the alternate year's data were used to fill any gaps imposed by turbidity or aquatic vegetation in the primary year. In these cases, the tiles file name reflects the two years' coincident data, with the first year listed in the file name representing the primary year selected. The data were collected and processed in geographic coordinates and ellipsoid heights. The positions are provided relative to NAD83 in decimal degrees of longitude and latitude. The heights were converted from ellipsoid to orthometric heights (NAVD88) using NGS' Geoid03 model file "g2003u08.bin" with the results in meters. Once converted to orthometric heights, the data were then converted to IGLD85 using the VDatum program from NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration).

*Keywords : Topography, Lidar, elevation, Bathymetry, Phragmites, Great Lakes, coastal corridors, Great Lakes Coastal Zones, CHARTS, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, SHOALS, NCMP, JALBTCX, 2006-2008*

Schema : iso19139

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## 4 - Forecasting Potential Phragmites Coastal Invasion Corridors Project Description

*Unique identifier : e433d82a-e5bc-4eb0-a853-76cbe0913250*

**Abstract :** The basin-wide map of current Phragmites distribution that will be produced will be useful to natural resource managers and will provide a basis for basin-wide efforts to control Phragmites, especially in areas where preservation of native biodiversity is particularly important. As nothing like this currently exists, such a map will prove invaluable for controlling the spread of this invasive species. Wetlands with previously undiscovered stands of Phragmites will be identified, and restoration efforts can be directed at these areas. Predicting corridors for future invasion by assessing vulnerability of exposed bottomlands to expansion will allow managers to target and prioritize control efforts, especially in relation to current coastal wetland restoration efforts.

*Keywords : invasive Phragmites, coastal corridors, Great Lakes, wetlands ecology*

Schema : iso19139

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## 5 - Forecasting Potential Phragmites Coastal Invasion Corridors Study Area Extent

*Unique identifier : 33205905-ae6b-416f-9c22-b57a018691b3*

**Abstract :** This study area consists of the U.S. portion of the Great Lakes shorelines and connecting waterways and extends 10 km inland from the shoreline. Islands within the lakes are included where remotely sensed imagery scenes were available.

*Keywords : GLERL shoreline, PALSAR imagery, Great Lakes Phragmites, invasive wetland plants, Great Lakes, U.S.*

Schema : iso19139

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## 6 - National Wetlands Inventory

*Unique identifier : e40ff6d4-9763-4879-973a-5f3b03568f8d*

**Abstract :** This data set represents the extent, approximate location and type of wetlands and deepwater habitats in the conterminous United States. These data delineate the areal extent of wetlands and surface waters as defined by Cowardin et al. (1979). Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and near shore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery. By policy, the Service also excludes certain types of "farmed wetlands" as may be defined by the Food Security Act or that do not coincide with the Cowardin et al. definition. Contact the Service's Regional Wetland Coordinator for additional information on what types of farmed wetlands are included on wetland maps.

**Keywords :** *Wetlands, Deepwater habitats, Hydrography, Surface water, Swamps, marshes, bogs, fens, Conterminous United States, United States, Conterminous 48 states, Lower 48 states, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Delaware, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, District of Columbia, Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee*

Schema : iso19139

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## 7 - Coastal Corridors Vulnerable Under Reduced Lake Level Scenarios

*Unique identifier : 9ff5138c-78d8-4c31-88dc-d7888406bfe3*

**Abstract :** These data represent coastal corridors exposed by lake levels reduced from mean 2009 water surface elevations. These elevations were established by values published by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and based on a network of multiple gages within each lake. The corridors were derived from two data sources: 5-m resolution lidar-based topo-bathymetry produced by the USACE Joint Airborne Lidar-Based Technical Center of eXpertise (JALBTCX), and bathymetric contour lines produced by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory (GLERL). The JALBTCX lidar-based topo-bathymetry was used to produce representations of 0.5-meter and 1.0-meter reductions in lake level, while the negative 1-meter GLERL bathymetric contour was used in conjunction with a GLERL shore line to provide a general approximation of the extent exposed by a 1-meter lake level reduction where lidar-based topo-bathymetry were unavailable.

**Keywords :** *JALBTCX lidar, GLERL bathymetry, Phragmites invasion corridors, Great Lakes coastal zone*

Schema : iso19139

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## 8 - USGS Great Lakes Restoration Initiative

*Unique identifier : 8ca8a37c-c1ba-466c-92af-c88b28b7aca9*

**Abstract :** The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) GLRI effort is being coordinated and managed by the USGS Midwest Area in accordance with the USGS science strategy - one that is driven by cross-disciplinary integrative science and conducted in collaboration with partners to provide resource managers with the information and decision-making tools they need to help restore the Great Lakes.

Schema : iso19139

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## 9 - NLCD 2001 Land Cover Version 2.0

*Unique identifier : 5cceb34e-ef30-4b12-b881-004379f24da9*

**Abstract :** The National Land Cover Database 2001 Land Cover Version 2.0 layer produced through a cooperative project conducted by the Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics (MRLC) Consortium. The MRLC Consortium is a partnership of federal agencies ([www.mrlc.gov](http://www.mrlc.gov)), consisting of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), the National Park Service (NPS), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). One of the primary goals of the project is to generate a current, consistent, seamless, and accurate National Land cover Database (NLCD) circa 2001 for the United States at medium spatial resolution. This landcover map and all documents pertaining to it are considered "provisional" until a formal accuracy assessment can be conducted. For a detailed definition and discussion on MRLC and the NLCD 2001 products, refer to Homer et al. (2004) and <http://www.mrlc.gov/mrlc2k.asp>. The NLCD 2001 is created by partitioning the U.S. into mapping zones. A total of 66 mapping zones were delineated within the conterminous U.S. based on ecoregion and geographical characteristics, edge matching features and the size requirement of Landsat mosaics. This update represents a seamless assembly of updated NLCD 2001 Land Cover (Version 2.0) for all 66 MRLC mapping zones. An update to the original version was initiated when generation of NLCD 2006 data products identified some update issues in the NLCD 2001 land cover and percent developed imperviousness data products. These issues were evaluated and corrected, necessitating a reissue of NLCD 2001 data products (NLCD 2001 Version 2.0) as part of the NLCD 2006 release. Questions about the NLCD the NLCD 2001 Land Cover Version 2.0 can be directed to the NLCD 2001 land cover mapping team at the USGS/EROS, Sioux Falls, SD (605) 594-6151 or [mrlc@usgs.gov](mailto:mrlc@usgs.gov).

**Keywords :** *Imperviousness, GIS, U.S. Geological Survey, USGS, digital spatial data, imageryBaseMapsEarthCover, 010, United States, U.S., US*

Schema : iso19139

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## 10 - Preliminary Monotypic Phragmites Stands

*Unique identifier : d20a4bca-2b04-4bfe-8ae7-4427622ef7ab*

**Abstract :** A preliminary map of potential monotypic invasive *Phragmites australis* stands greater than 0.2 hectare (0.5 acre) for the coastal region (shoreline to 10km inland) of the United States side of Lake Huron and Lake Superior. No invasive *Phragmites* stands greater than 0.2 hectare were detected within Lake Superior's portion of the study area, and these preliminary maps show that accordingly. The maps were developed using multi-date PALSAR imagery, unsupervised/supervised classification methods and ground truth data collected during 2010. Overall classification accuracy compared to field data for preliminary mapping was approximately 70%.

**Keywords :** *GLRI, forecasting invasive Phragmites corridors, Great Lakes*

Schema : iso19139

[\[Metadata\]](#) [\[Interactive Map\]](#)